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THE OUTCOME AT THE HAGUE.

Various Comments of the German Papers.

OPPOSITION SHEETS GLEEFUL

That So Little Has Been Accomplished—The Final Protocol Regarded by One Paper as a Funeral Oration.

Berlin, By Cable.—The papers this week have been giving their verdicts on the outcome of the peace conference at the Hague. The tone of the comment of papers friendly to the conference, generally, is one of disappointment, that so little has been accomplished, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was accomplished. The Tageblatt considers that the form of arbitration adopted marks an important step toward securing the peace of the world. The most important result the Post sees, is that a method is now open to nations for settling difficulties, saying: "While the conference has not shered in the millenium still it shows that the powers are earnestly striving to preserve for the people the blessings of peace." The National Liberal Zeitung calls the final protocol a funeral oration, and says the results equal zero. The Kreuz Beitung, referring to the United States and England, says: "The nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistence to really practical humanitarian propositions." The Kreuz Zeitung further points out that while England and the United States stood together in opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up England's refusal to abandon the dumdum bullet. "The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the Czar's proclamation," the Kruz Zeitung continues, "introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions."

Mixed Results.

The Hague, By Cable.—The international peace conference met for its final sitting Saturday, when it was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gassets, and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

A letter was received from the Queen of Holland to the Pope, asking his moral support of the conference. The Pope's reply, which was read, promised cooperation, recalled the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitration, and assured Her Majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the Pope would continue to seek the advance ment of civilization.

War Against Gambling in Havana.

Havana, By Cable.—Mayor Locosta has determined that gambling in Havana must stop. Hitherto only Chinese gambling houses have been raided by the police, but now the war has extended to aristocratic gambling circles. Fourteen arrests were made last week and a large quantity of money was captured.

Insurgents to Attack Santiago.

Cape Haytien, By Cable.—Advices just received from the Dominican frontier, say that the insurgents have cut the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Santiago de Los Caballeros and near Moca. The insurgents in the western part of San Domingo await the arrival of Don Juan Isidoro Jiminez, under whose leadership they intend to attack Santiago.

A Motorman Loaded With Dynamite.

New York, Special.—Francis J. Curran, formerly a motorman on the Second avenue underground trolley line, was arraigned Saturday in police court, and held in $1,000 bail on a charge of having dynamite in his possession. The detectives who arrested him alleged that Curran intended to cause an explosion on the Second avenue trolley tracks.

Miles Bases His Hopes on Root.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Post says: "General Miles will ask Secretary Root for a speedy decision as to the relations existing between the general commanding the army and the Secretary of War. He is now preparing his side of the case, which will be submitted to the new Secretary. The condidition which has existed in the War Department since the campaign in Porto Rico is reviewed, showing that General Miles, while major general commanding the army, has had little or no voice in the management of affairs of the army and it is stated that with the incoming Secretary, he hopes the present condition will change.

$500,000 from Alaska.

San Francisco, Cal, Special.—A close estimate places the amount of gold brought down by the steamer St. Paul, which arrived Saturday morning from St. Michael's, at something over $500,000, of which one-half belongs to the Alaska Commercial Company, the rest being divided among a number of mining men. The largest amount in the procession of any one person is $70,000, which is credited to John Ericson.

Difficulty in Coaling.

Washington, D. C., Special.—There has been great difficulty in coaling the transports at Manila, which has caused delay in sending home the volunteers. There is now on the way to Manila hoisting apparatus which will enable the ships to be coaled at the rate of 600 tons a day. Quartermaster Pope has been instructd to have old hulks loaded with coal so that they may be brought alongside the transports and the coal transferred by the new machinery.

BEDDINGFIELD WINS.

Judge Moore Decides the Abbott-Beddingfield Case.

The decision of Judge Moore in the Abbott-Beddingfield case, for the office of Corporation Commissioner, was on Wednesday sent to Clerk of Court Russ, of Wake county.

This judgment is in favor of Mr. Beddingfield and Dr. Abbott is taxed with the costs of the case. Dr. Abbott appeals to the Supreme Court. He is given twenty days to make up his case on appeal, and twenty days are allowed the plaintiff to file a counter case.

Judge Moore's judgment in full is as follows:

State of North Carolina on the relation of D. H. Abbott vs. E. C. Beddingfield—judgment.

"This case, by consent, coming on to be heard at this term of the court and a jury trial having been waived, and it having been agreed that the judge should find the facts in case any dispute as to the facts arise during the trial, and no such dispute having arisen, and the plaintiff's relator having admitted at the trial that the General Assembly, on the 6th day of March, 1899, after the passage and ratification of chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1899, elected Franklin McNeill chairman, and Samuel L. Rogers and the defendant, E. C. Beddingfield, members of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, after hearing the case and the argument of counsel for both parties, it is upon the allegations and admissions contained in the pleadings and said admission of the relator considered, ordered and adjudged by the court:

First, That the office of Railroad Commissioner, formerly held by plaintiff's relator, D. H. Abbott, was abolished by chapter 506 of the Public Laws of 1899, and that the said D. H. Abbott lost his interest therein.

Second, That the office of Corporation Commissioner is an office separate and distinct from the office of Railroad Commissioner; that it was created by an Act of the General Assembly of 1899, and filled by the election of the defendant thereto; and that the defendant, E. C. Beddingfield, is entitled to said office.

It is further ordered and adjudged by the court that the plaintiff's relator take nothing by his action, and that the defendant go hence without delay and recover of the relator and his surety on his prosecution bond, the costs of this action to be taxed by the clerk of this court.

It was agreed that the undersigned judge might take the papers in this action and decide the same, and sign judgment out of the district and after the July, 1899, term of the Superior Court of Wake county as of said term, and said judgment is accordingly signed at Asheville, on this the 25th day of July, 1899. FRED MOORE, Judge Presiding.

The plaintiff's relator excepts and appeals to the Supreme Court. Notice waived. It was agreed that the appellant should have twenty days after the filing of the judgment in the clerk's office to serve his case on appeal and that the defendant should have twenty days thereafter to serve his counter case or exceptions. Undertaking on appeal in the sum of $25 adjudged sufficient. FRED MOORE, Judge Presiding.

North State Items.

A special from Black Mountain says: The house of D. H. Knupp, near this place, was burned at four o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. E. Fogette, an architect, perished in the flames. Mr. Knupp saved but few of his effects. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Wilson cotton mills cleared 30 per cent. profit this year.

Over $2,000 will be offered in prizes for trotters, pacers and runners at the State fair.

The Agricultural Department is now paying one cent postage on each copy of its Bulletin. This is very expensive and counsel has been employed to try to secure a reduction to newspaper rates, or better.

A negro on an excursion from Danville to Winston recently was pushed off a car near Reidsville. He fell on his head and broke his neck.

A severe storm visited the northern part of Iredell county last week and did great damage to crops in Eagle Mills and Harmony townships.

Julius Alexander, colored, charged with criminal assault on Mrs. Julius Mullis in Charlotte, has been convicted in Mecklenburg Criminal Court and sentenced to hang August 24.

Lightning played a strange freak a few miles above Wilkesboro Monday afternoon. There were three or four horses tide in the same stall. One of them was killed and the others unhurt. Strange to say, there was no sign on the barn as to where the bolt hit it.

Philip Greer, of Watauga county, had 22 head of sheep last fall. They were of good stock and he treated them well. From the 22 he sold $40 worth of wool. A few days ago he sold 25 head, for which he received $107, and now has 20 of his best sheep left. One lamb weighing 134 pounds at five months old he sold for 5 cents per pound, or $6.70. Good for a North Carolina lamb.

Burwell P. Bullock, of Vance county, who served in the war with Spain, has been granted a pension of $17 a month. H. W. Reed, of Mount Airy, has been granted a pension of $10 a month.

A special from Shelby says: News has just reached here of a shooting that occurred eight or ten miles above Shelby on the new Lawndale Railroad. A negro employed in the grading whose name could not be learned, shot and dangerously wounded a white man by the name of Coche, also an employe on the grade. The negro immediately fled and is being pursued at this writing by Sheriff Suttle and Chief of Police Jones, with bloodhounds. He will probably be caught. The origin of the trouble could not be learned.

WARSHIPS FOR SAN DOMINGO

The New Orleans and the Machias Are Going.

TO ARRIVE THERE WEDNESDAY.

The Vessels Ordered There at the Instance of the State Department as a Precautionary Measure.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Long has issued orders detaching the cruiser New Orleans from the North Atlantic squadron at Newport and directing her to proceed at once to Santo Domingo city. Orders were issued also to the Machias now at St. Thomas, to proceed to the same point, via San Juan. The orders were made at the instance of the state department, and as a precautionary measure, owing to the disturbed condition following the assassination of President Heureaux of San Domingo. Neither the state department nor the war department has received any advices of an alarming character, but owing to the large American interests on the island it was deemed advisable to take every precaution. It is understood that American capitalists have made arrangements wih the Dominican authorities by which practically the entire machinery of the island administration is under their direction.

The New Orleans is expected to sail from Newport at once. The sail to Santo Domingo city is about five days so she is due there about next Wednesday. The Machias is only a day's sail from that point, but she will go to San Juan to carry back Captain Snow, the naval commandant of that port.

Chief Justice Coming Home.

San Francisco, Cal., Special.—Samoan advices under date of July 14, were received here by the steamer Moana, as follows: The situation in Samoa is one of great uneasiness, the attitude of the natives being far from reassuring. Several fights have occurred in different parts of the islands, between supporters of the rivals for the kingship ,and several natives have been killed. Nothing much seems to have been accomplished by the high commission since arms to the number of 400 were surrendered by the contending factions. Chief Justice Chambers being dissatisfied with the support extended to his court by the commissioners, will leave today for Washington. The German government, it is claimed, is greatly displeased with its commissioner's recognition of the decision of the Supreme Court in the kingship case.

Indignant Over Appointment of Negro Postmaster.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The people of Florence are indignant over the appointment of a negro postmaster. The city council and board of trade want him removed. Senator McLaurin will entreat President McKinley to change his appointment. The postmaster in question is Rev. Joshua E. Wilson. He was first appointed by President Harrison and was re-appointed by President McKinley last year, but the appointment was held up until a short time ago. Florence is near Lake City, where Postmaster Baker was killed.

A New Bale at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The first bale of new cotton for the season of 1899 and 1900, arrived here Friday morning. It weighed 360 pounds and was sold at auction.

Col. Thompson Rseigns.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Henry T. Thompson, late lieutenant colonel of the Second South Carolina Volunteers, has resigned the senior captaincy in the Twenty-ninth Regiment being recruited at Atlanta. He will become commandant of a military school in Ohio.

A Benefit Bale.

New York., Special.—To held the sufferers by the flood in the Brazos Valley, central Texas, the members of the New York cotton exchange arranged to send the first bale of '99 cotton, sending the proceeds to the relief committees. Already over $2,000 has been sent to the flooded district by the members of th exchange. The first bale of the season is expected to reach this city, this week. It was grown in San Patricio county, Texas, and was donated to the flood sufferers by a New Orleans brokerage firm, which had paid the full market price for it and a premium of $100.

Law and Order Will Win.

Cleveland, O., Special.—Slowly and surely law and order are triumphing over lawliness and disorder, and the city is beginning to resume its old time appearance. Friday the street cars were well patronized, especially during the busy hours of the morning and evening. This is said to be the best indication that the government is winning in the struggle.

An Alliance Probable.

Houston, Tex., Special.—In an interview, Hon. J. W. Bailey said: "I am fully persuaded that the national administration has entered into a full and complete agreement for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. This alliance, in my opinion, is to be both offensive and defensive. I think the reason it has not been published to the world is that for political reasons the president is afraid to do so.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

R. W. Walker, of Norfolk, was elected president of th Virginia Dental Association, at Old Point.

South Carolina wheat growers, who have harvested a big crop, will hold a convention at Greenwood on August 15th.

J. Duke Murphee, an actor, has been acquitted of murdering ex-Postmaster Sherman Gaulden, of Mansfield, Tex., on the ground of insanity.

Rev. Gregorie Agripay, a Filipino priest, has been excommunicated for trying to organize an independent native church.

Americus, Ga., has a Sunday law which has just gone into effect. Last Sunday nothing could be purchased except coffins, ice and drugs.

Colonel Edmund Pendleton, widely known throughout Virginia and the South, died at Lexington, Va., Wednesday.

The stockholders of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have authorized the increase of the capital stock of that concern from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000, an increase of 6,000,000 preferred and 6,000,000 common stock.

A northbound passenger train on the Central of Georgia Railroad collided with a construction train on a trestle. Both engines and several cars fell 30 feet into a ravine. Engineer Mahas of the passenger train, who escaped injury, says there were three negro tramps under is engine, and that they are under the wreck. None of the passengers were injured.

A negro named Womack was killed at Cary, N. C., Sunday morning by the Seaboard vestibuled train from Atlanta.

The North.

Eddie McDuffie broke a world's bike record at New Bedford, Mass. Saturday riding a mile in 1.28.

While bathing near Lafayette, Ind., Charles Zink, Walter Vellinger and Paul Held, boys, were drowned.

Albert V. Row, a one-armed messenger boy, starts from New York soon on a bicycle trip to San Francisco.

In a fit of jealousy, George Wright killed Mrs. Joseph Crippen at Muscatine, Ia., and tried to shoot her husband.

The National Federation of Colored Men will hold a convention at Cleveland, O., on August 10th, to consider questions of importance to the race.

The British tank steamer Acara Saturday cleared from Philadelphia for Japan with probably the largest cargo of oil ever shipped from that city. The steamer is one of the largest of its kind and its cargo weighs about 7,000 tons.

Foreign.

After a seven-months' tour along the South American coast, in the interest of the Methodist Church, Bishop H. W. Warren, of Denver, has returned to this country.

Latest advices from the Transvaal indicate that President Kruger has not yet gone far enough to satisfy the British.

Admiral Dewey has decided to remain ten days longer at Trieste, Austria.

It is officially announced from Panama that the yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic there. The total number of cases reported since the outbreak of the disease is 88, of which 45 resulted fatally.

Ah Yu, of Shanghai, a landsman, who enlisted in the navy in 1884 ,and was formerly attached to Dewey's flagship the Olympia, has been granted a pension of $30 a month, for lung trouble. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner of this government.

A Paris dispatch says that the ministry has decided to severely punish Gen. Denegrier, a prominent general of division. The decree ordering his degradation is dated July 25. It relieves Gen. Denegrier of his functions as a member of the Supreme Council of War.

At a recent meeting of Cuban veterans in Havana, a demand was made that the United States make a formal declaration of its intentions. If the demand is not acted upon satisfactorily, they say, "the Cubans know what to do to rid the island of the heel of foreign imposition."

Miscellaneous.

General Gusman Blanco, of Venezuela, is dead.

The plan of arbitration, as it will probably be adopted finally at The Hague this week, is outlined in a cablegram from that city.

A statement by Premier Laurier that the two methods of setting the Alaska boundary are arbitration and war has caused wide comment.

The number of enlistments for the Philippine regiment Friday was 456, making a total of 7,092.

Mrs. Rich, given up to the Mexican government, wrapped the American flag around her body and entered the prison.

In interview in La Lucha, General Gomez berates the Cuban soldiers for accepting President McKinley's $3,000,000, which he characterized as the worst plague that has ever visited Cuba.

The Times of Seattle, Washington, prints what purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American army in the Philippines up to June 2nd. The total number of fatalities is 736—23 officers and 699 privates. Seven of the privates committed suicide.

The War Department has ordered troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Third Cavalry, to proceed to Seattle to be embarked for the Philippine Islands.

The enlistment for the new regiments Saturday were 430, making the total 4,267. Pettus, Regiment, the Thirty-first, heads with 947.

La Lucha, a leading Havana newspaper, states that if a vote were taken General Lee would be the only American to whom the Cubans would give a high office.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Judge William R. Day, who is sojourning in Jackson county, North Carolina to learn that he is regaining health and strength.

The peasant woman who assisted the Czarewitch when he was dying, belonged to the Protestant sect of Molokanes. The Czar has commanded the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch to publicly express to the Molokan, community the imperial thanks for the good feeling manifested by the woman and her co-religionists, who have also received recognition from the Dowager Empress.

AMERICANS TAKE CALAMBA

They Are Also Able to Hold Their Prize.

OUR SOLDIERS SWAM A RIVER

Under Fire of the Filipinos Who Fired from Houses, Bushes and Hay Stacks — Four Men Killed.

Manila, By Cable.—An expedition made up of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig and Morong, under Brigadier General R. H. Hall Thursday captured Calamba, as important trading town on the sout hshore of Laguana de Bay. There was two hours of sharp fighting during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded. The trenches commanding the harbor were under water, but the swampiness of the land made the work harder. The troops boarded cascoes Tuesday night. The force comprised 400 of the Washington volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first Infantry, 150 of the Fourth Cavalry, and two guns of the First Artillery. These and the gun-boats Napidan and Costo assembled opposite Calamba, Wednesday afternoon. Crowds of people in carts and on foot were seen rushing to the hills. Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said a hundred insurgents held the town. A force under Captain McGrath, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Captain Etonherd, landed east of Calamba, but found a river intervening. Captain McGrath and Lieutenant Batson swam the river under a fire from 20 Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a casco to ferry the troops over. The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills. Three members of the Washington regiment waded from cascoes through swamps, often shoulder deep, while a group of Filipinos, concealed in hay stacks, were shooting at them until the Napidan focused her six-pounders and Gatling guns on the stacks for a few minutes. Most of the work was done before the Washington volunteers could reach the town. The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth Cavalry and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Leutgert Found Dead.

Joliet, Ill., Special.—Adolph L. Leutgert, the wealthy Chicago sausage-maker who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary here for the murder of his wife, was found dead in his cell Thursday. Doctors Werner and O'Malley held a post mortem examination, disclosing the fact that Luetgert died from fatty degeneration of the heart. The trial of Leutgert in Chicago attracted wide attention and was one of the most sensational in the history of the State. Luetgert was charged with having murdered his wife in the basement of his factory and cooked the body to pieces in a vat. The prosecution had but a few small bones and two rings as evidence that their story was correct, but secured conviction and a life sentence.

Want to be Annexed.

San Francisco, Special.— The Call says: "Thenatives of the Island of Kusale, in the Carolines, want to be annexed to the United States. The king, high chiefs and prominent men on the island, to the number of 72, have forwarded a petition to that effect to San Francisco wih the request that it be laid before the president. They say not a word about the Spaniards, or the Germans, but simply ask to be taken under the folds of the Stars and Stripes."

Where Did Coxey Get The Money?

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—"General" Jacob Coxey has purchased the old steel plant of Graff, Bennett & Co., at Millvale, near here, and will remove it to Massillon, O. It is his intention to erect a large open hearth steel plant at a cost of $150,000. The new works will give employment to 300 men.

The Drought Broken.

Tuesday the long looked for rain begun falling along the line of the S. A. L. from Chester, S. C., to Athens, Ga., and extending a number of miles on either side, in which nothing more than a light shower had fallen since May. It came too late for many things, but late corn and cotton will get much benefit. The rain appears to be general and fell in so gentle a way that the earth took it up. So dry has it been that many small streams had ceased running, and the rivers were beginning to show the sand bars and stumps. There is great rejoicing among the farmers and merchants.

The Sherman's Passenger List.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

Manila, July 27.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"The Sherman sailed at midnight with 1,287 officers and men of the California, 256 discharged soldiers; total passengers 1,567.

(Signed) "OTIS."

Will Insist on the Guilt of Dreyfus.

London, By Cable.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent says: "It is stated from Rennes that Major Carriere has completed his indictment which formally concludes that Dreyfus is guilty. Major Carriere, who is the government commissary in the court-martial, will demand the confirmation of the first judgment."

A mule attacked a colored man near Winston, and bit a large piece of flesh out of both arms. It is feared one or both arms will have to be amputated

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The Storm Center Now Located in a Suburb of Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Special.—The storm center of the street railway strike according to the authorities, has settled in Brooklyn a suburb connected with Cleveland by a long high bridge. At noon 150 employes of the Born Steel Range Company blocked a car on the bridge and dragged the conductor and motorman from their posts, inflicting with their fists and other weapons injuries more painful than serious. Soldiers on guard at the barn about half a mile away hurried to the scene, but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises searched, but there was no clew by which the guilty ones could be picked out.

Three Dispatches From Otis.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Three cablegrams from General Otis were received at the war department Wednesday. One reports another engagement with bandits in Cebu in which the American force was victorious. It bears the date of 26th and is as follows: "Following from Cebu: "The bandits in Cebu mountains are robbing and impressing the people of the coast towns. On Monday, Lieutenant More, with a detachment of the Twenty-third infantry, while scouting in the mountains, was fired upon from a strongly fortified position; one private, name not given, was killed. No other casualities. The enemy's loss is five bandits killed and seven captured."

Military at Brainbridge.

Albany, Ga., Special.—Colonel Wooten commanding the Fourth regimen of Georgia militia received orders from the governor at 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to proceed at once to Bainbridge and take command of the troops there. He was further ordered to carry with him such additional companies of his regiment as he might deem necessary to prosserve the peace. Colonel Wooten, threfore ordered out the two companies of the Albany Guards and with them left for Bainbridge at p. m. This will make four companies on duty.

A Warning From Weyler.

Madrid, By Cable.—The discussion of the army bill in the senate led to an exciting scene. eGneral Weyler, arguing against any reduction of the strength of the army, warned the government that the present situation made a revolution highly probable, as it had never been so easy for the army and people to make common cause. He himself, he said, had never thoughtof heading a rising, but it must be conferred that revolutions sometimes cleared the political atmosphere and accomplished the work of regeneration.

The Sherman Sails for Home.

Manila, By Cable.—The transport Sherman sailed Wednesday for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohoma, with the California Infantry, consisting of 48 officers and 950 men; two batteries of the California Heavy Artillery, 9 officers and 86 men, and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

Laws and Customs of War.

The Hague., By Cable.—The drafting committee of the international peac econference has decided upon the form of a convention on the laws and customs of war, and the adaptation of the General Convention to naval warfare as well as the formula for accession to the arbitration scheme by nonsignatory powers. It is hoped that the conventions will be fully signed by Saturday.

Dewey's Busy Day at Trieste.

Triest, By Cable.—Admiral Dewey was busily engaged during the day in replying to his immense American correspondence and in receiving private visitors. The rumors that American politicians have arrived here to consult with the admiral regarding the presidency of the United States are without foundation.

President Hereux Killed.

Fort-De-France, Island of Martinique, By Cable.—General Ulysses Hereux, President of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Poca, Santo Domingo, at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The name ofthe murderer is Ramon Caceros. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable he will soon be captured. The Vice President General, Wenceslao Figuero, upon the announcement of the President's death, assumed the direction of affairs. At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic.

Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

London, Special.—Despite disquieting reports, it is believed at the British Foreign Office that the Alaskan boundary dispute is tending toward settlement. The United States ambassador, Mr. Choate, has forwarded to Washington important detailed dispatches embodying Canada's position with reference to the Lynn canal strip. Sir Julian Pauncefote's return, it is expected, will advance matters, owing to his knowledge of both the American and the Canadian position.

The Grasshopper Pest.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Mr. J. S. Hine of the entomological bureau of the agricultural department, has returned from an inspection of the section of the State of Mississippi which has recently been suffering from the grasshopper pest. He found that the grasshoppers were largely confined to Bolivar county, and that while they had done great damage there to growing crops they were of the non-migratory species, known as the "differentials," and were not, therefore liable to prove disastrous to other communities.

BILL ARP ON AGUINALDO.

Says the Filipino Leader Must Be a Great Man

TO HOLD OUR ARMY BACK.

Says Spain is Laughing at Disposing of a White Elephant on Her Hands at a Good Price.

Aguinaldo! The name haunts me. A man, a leader, a geeneral who has kept the army and navy of the United States at bay for six months must be a patriot and a soldier. Surely some strong power must be helping him. Where does he get his supplies his guns and munitions of war? Sometimes we hear that he is a fraud, a tyrant, and will soon play out. One day we hear that our boys have about whipped him into submission, but the next day he has ambushed and killed a lot of them. Our boys are discouraged and say that they are tired fighting a million negroes and want to come home. I wonder how many of them have died in the ditches and from tropical diseases and home sickness? It seems that these things have to be kept secret in war, and I reckon that is right. But it will come out sooner or later. The secretary of war has at last been forced to resign because of the fearful mortality in Cuba that came from his political appointments of incompetent officers and his beef jobbery. Alas for the poor privates. In time of war they have no friends. There is a wide gulf between them and the commissioned officers. A private must salute his superior officer and feel if he does not say, "I am your dog sir." It is bad enough in the volunteer service, but worse in the regular army. I had two grandsons in the Cuban army. One was a captain and the other a private. They were brothers, but were not allowed to associate. The rules and usages of war forbade it.

One was a dog the other his master. Shakespeare said that privates were food for powder and were the cankers of a calm world and a long peace. As a general rule the regular army is made up of the waifs of misfortune, the vagabonds, the idlers and the friendless. No well raised young man with respectable conections would think of becoming a private in the regular army. Enlistment is simply a mode of providing for the surplus population that might otherwise become anarchists and endanger the government. Indded, history tells us that kings and emperors have found it good policy to provoke wars in order to give the idle and restless class something to do and to keep them out of mischief. Their monthly pay and rations and the prospect of a pension in old age is attraction enough. Paternalism is the hope of the pauper, the communist, the private soldier. The government is their pap, and like young jaybirds when the old ones come around they dy drop a bug here."

But I was ruminating about this copper colored Filipino, this man Aguinaldo, and for the life of me I cannot help admiring him. If his people continue to back him how can we subjugate them. He can afford to lose five to one and then defeat us. He is exactly in General Grant's condition when nearly the close of our civil war. He said he could give us three to one and to conquer us, for he had the world to draw from and we had nobody to take our prisoners' places. That is the reason he was so indifferent to the prisoners that we took and could'nt feed. They were mostly foreigners, who were not fighting for patriotism, but for money, for a living. Look at the names on the headstones at Chickamauga and Andersonville. It almost gives a man the lockjaw to pronounce them. There were nearly three millions of men in that army and over two million were foreigners—food for powder—the cankers of a calm world and a long peace. What did Grant and Sherman care for them? They enlisted for $10 a month and got it and took their chances. Honors were easy. The difference was that our boys were all patriots and volunteers, and one to three was a fair fight.

Now the population of the Philippines is said to be 10,000,000. That would give them 1,000,000 soldiers who are at home. At home defending their native land and even if our boys should kill or capture Aguinaldo, another one would rise up and lead the people. Spain is chuckling over the $20,000,000 we paid for the islands that she was tired of, and it looks to me like we have bought an elephant. For the life of me I can't arouse much interest in this far off war with 10,000,000 negroes. I don't care anything about it. As Spain treated the native Cubans, so is our government treating the Filipinos. I can't see any difference. I wish there was a difference. I wish there was something to provoke my pride whenever we obtain a victory, but really this does not seem like our war. It is an administration war—republican war, a war that will within a few years cost millions and entail another pension outrage. There was no necessity for it and no excuse for it, and peace might have been made soon after Dewey's victory over the Spaniards. Aguinaldo repeatedly proposed for it. Yes, begged for it, but our officials would not even treat with him or recognize him and so thousands of our soldiers have gone to their death and more are called for. Let them call. Our boys are not going—not one. If the negroes choose to go that's all right. Put negroes to fighting negroes. It will be a good riddance of the vagabonds who won't work. This negro problem is still unsolved and we will have to wait on it.

I've been perusing another interesting book, "The History of the Missouri Compromise," it is called, but is it far more than that. It is virtually a political history of the United States from 1787 to 1854, when the Missouri compromise was repealed. This repeal was fathered by Archibald Dixon, from Kentucky, who succeeded Henry Clay in the United States senate. He was a very great and influential man, the personal friend of Mr. Clay and Senators Douglass and Daniel Webster. His widow, Mrs. Dixon still lives—a highly cultured and gifted woman who lived in Washington with her husband during all of that exciting period when the north was struggling for mastery on the slavery question. This book has recently been issued from the press of the Robert Clark Company, of Cincinnatti, and has already received the highest commendation from Henry Watterson, Procter Knott, William Wirt Henry, The New York Times, The Evening Post and many other papers, partisan and non-partisan. All are lavish in its praise and declare it to be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and the wonder is that it was written by a woman. For many years she has made it a labor of love and has made a most interesting and valuable contribution to our political history. Every lover of historical truth that concerns the glorious past, when there were giants in our national legislature, should read and ponder this remarkable book. And there has come to me a sweet little gem of a book called "Shadows on the Wall," by Miss Howard Weeden, of Huntsville, Ala. Her brush and pen have combined to make up a loving tribute to the old-time darkies. They are there with their touching songs and sentiment and we old-time masters and mistresses can hardly restrain our tears while we look and read. The perfect finish of these old-time negro faces is the most exquisite work of art I have ever seen. Thanks to Miss Weeden for her beautiful work.

And I wish also to thank the good friends and comrades of the veteran, Lucius M. Campbell, who have responded to the inquiries made in my last letter. Those children will get their pension.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

TOILET OF THE HOUSEFLY.

Its Legs, Wings and Head Massaged and Brushed for the Day's Work.

"In the quiet of the early morning," said the naturalist, "the housefly makes its toilet, and if one wants to see an interesting proceeding let him watch the fly's busy hours of the day it is often seen to plume itself, but only for an instant. Its real toilet making takes nearly a quarter of an hour.

"The fly begins by brushing its head with the tarsi and tibiae of its two forelegs, in the manner so often noticed when the insect rests for a moment during the day. After a thorough combing and brushing of the head and rubbing of the face, the operation is carried on systematically from the head down the left side, the two front legs first being carefully rubbed and dressed after the head cleansing. The second leg on the left-hand side is then taken in hand, and, held well forward, is thoroughly manipulated by the tarsi and tibiae of the forelegs, which means by the articulated feet and the shin or front part of the legs. In the cleansing of this leg the fly's proboscis also plays an active part, supplying moisture and distributing it. The second leg on that side being satisfactorily massaged and manicured, the left hind legs are next in line for treatment. The dressing of these is done by the leg just manipulated, one at a time. The fly brushes and rubs with this leg, frequently passing it forward to have it cleaned in turn by the forelegs, and moistened by the proboscis. In this thorough preparation for the duties of the day the fly pays particular attention to cleansing or manipulating the tarsi, as if it was of the utmost importance that they should be free from all obstruction.

"As soon as the left hind legs are in a condition satisfactory to the fly, they in turn are brought into service as toilet brushes. They alone are used in brushing the under surface of the wings. While doing this the legs are passed forward after every few strokes, to be in turn cleansed by the leg in front of them of whatever foreign substancess they removed from the wings. The cleaning of the under surface and the fore edges of the wings being finished, the fly starts in to do up its right side. Its head, having been shampooed at the beginning, needs no more attention, but the front legs and feet have another overhauling before work is resumed. The only thing to do on the right side, though, is to massage and manicure the second leg on that side, and for some reason this is done more lightly and apparently less thoroughly than in the case of the companion leg on the left side. After it is done what seems to be the most important part of the entire proceeding is performed. This is the dressing of the upper surface of the wings. This is done by drawing them longitudinally many times between the two hind legs, which are frequently manipulated during the operation by both the right and left second leg, to which the proboscis contributes of whatever it possesses of use in the manipulation. When this treatment of the wings is completed they glisten like polished silver. During the manipulation of the wings, particular attention seems to be paid by the fly to their front edges, as they are gone over carefully several times in the brushing of both the under and upper surface. The dressing of the wings finished, the fly gives a sort of self-congratulatory dab or two to its face with its forefeet, and buzzes away, ready for a feast or for fun on a bald head."—New York Sun.

Willing to Marry a Fourth.

This curious advertisement appeared the other day in a London paper: "Wanted—A respectable gentleman, widower preferred, to marry the house keeper of an aged gentleman, who has been an invalid for years, and who respects her as a good and true servant, whom he would like to see in the happy state of matrimony before he dies. She has had three husbands, but is willing for a fourth."

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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SIX MONTHS........................60
THREE MONTHS....................35

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh N. C. as second-class mail matter

FEAR OF THE PEOPLES PARTY MAKES THEM FEIGN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The Atlanta Constitution, replying to the appeals of a gold Democratic paper, for some compromise on which the Clevelandites could stand, says:

"For the Democratic party to attempt now to ignore or suppress the issues set forth in the Chicago platform, or to hedge or doge in the face of them would be to revive Populism in the South, to restore its vitality, and to drive into its ranks many genuine Democrats who have a higher regard for their convictions than they have for the spoils of victory. There are spoilsmen among the Democrats, to be sure, but the rank and file of the party are nothing for such things."

Does the Constitution mean to say that if the Peoples party were not in existnece and were it not for the danger of the rank and file (the real Jeffersonian Democrats) of that party going bodily into the Peoples party (the real Jeffersonian party) that it would be in favor of compromising with the gold ring and the trusts? We submit that this is a fair inference from its editorial.

But let that be as it may, the Constitution certainly diagnosed the situation correctly. The rank and file of the Democratic party was going by the thousands daily into the Peoples party and the Democratic leaders were forced to throw overhand Cleveland and to adopt a part of the Peoples party platform, that is to re-adopt a part of Jefferson's creed to stop the stampede.

The Constitution seems to admit that that was why it was done, because it says that that is why there can not now be any compromise with the Clevelandites.

But however that is, we wish to thank the Constitution for the very high compliment which its editorial pays to the Peoples party and its platform, whether it intended it as such or not.

Yes, the Peoples party is standing on gaurd and will see to it that the principles of Jefferson are not again betrayed.

Those whom it can not convert the Peoples party will be glad to make righteous through fear of it.

THE REVOLT GROWING.

Seeds of strife and discord were sown in the ranks of the Kentucky Democracy when William Goebel was nominated for governor recently, and a few days since a thousand Democrats who condemned the browbeating, bull-doging and corrupt methods by which he secured the nomination, met in Louisville, and in a series of resolutions which we reproduce, vigorously denounced the Goebel convention and the machine that controlled it.

William H. Sweeney, who was the Hardin candidate for permanent chairman of the regular convention was present and declared in a speech, which was enthusiastically received, that former governor John Young Brown would assent to enter the race against Goebel and fight him to the last ditch.

The resolutions adopted contain the following:

"RESOLVED, That the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district condemn and repudiate the proceedings of the convention at Music Hall on June 21st. We agree with the Democrats of Montgomery, Clarke and Warren counties, that said convention was diverted from its purpose by the unscrupulos domination of Wm. Goebel and by the arbitrary and revolutionary conduct of permanent chairman Redwine.

"RESOLVED, That in view of the demand among the Democrats of Kentucky for the holding of a State Convention and for the nomination of a Democratic State ticket to be voted for at the next November election, we request the Democrats of all the counties to co-operate with us in holding a State Convention to assemble Wednesday, August the 30th, 1899."

Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting called for August 2d at Lexington, at which arrangements are to be made for a State Convention. A resolution was adopted urging the Governor to call an extra session of the legislature at once "for the purpose of repealing the Goebel election law and thereby preventing contemplated frauds and probably blood-shed at the November election."

It will be noticed that the resolutions urge a Republican Governor to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of repealing the infamous election law of that State in order to prevent the contemplated frauds at the ballot box.

The machine in Kentucky is so deeply intrenched and so firmly holds the reins of power, that it will doubtless over-ride the best element of the Democracy of that State, but not, however, without vigorous protest and stern opposition from all men who desire honesty and decency in politics.

This same machine class in North Carolina will follow the example of their Kentucky brethren and count the votes of the honest rank and file of their party whenever opposition manifests itself to their dictation and domination.

But a day of reckoning will, as sure as fate, come to those who obtain political power by fraud, intimidation and corruption.

STRANGE AND PECULIAR WABBLING.

"The Corporation Commissioners could have assessed the railroad property in North Carolina sixty-six million dollars and the assessment would not have been more than the property of the companies is worth. Instead of making the assessment at that figure, the Commission took into consideration the claim that much private property is put on the tax lists at much less than its value, and listed the property of all the railroads at something like forty-two million dollars. That is under rather than over the true value, and if the railroads had been willing to obey the laws of North Carolina they would have paid the low assessment without seeking to have the Federal court override the sovereignty of the State."—News and Observer July 28th.

In the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN attention was called to an editorial that appeared in the News and Observer in February advocating an increased tax valuation of railroad property, and we also referred to the fact that the News and Observer had surrendered its fight to increase this valuation to sixty six millions.

And when the Corporation Commission increased the total valuation of railroad property of every kind ONLY TEN MILLION dollars instead of thirty millions, the News and Observer in a way that is peculiarly characteristic of that paper, spoke words of high praise for the Commission, and said that they were carrying out the people's wishes in brave and manly fashion.

It will be observed from the language of the above editoral that the "Commissioners could have assessed the railroad property in North Carolina sixty-six million dollars and the assessment would not have been worth more than the property of the companies is worth."

Well, if the foregoing statement be true, (and we think so) that the railroad property should have been assessed sixty-six million dollars for taxation, will the News and Observer inform the people of the State why it did not urge and plead with the Commission to make the increase?

Futhermore will the News and Observer also explain why it editorally indorsed and praised the action of the Corporation Commission when they only increased this property valuation ten millions?

If the Corporation Commission "could have assessed this property sixty-six millions," as the News and Observer now says, why didn't that paper condemn the action of the Commission in not making this just and proper increase?

These are some questions that the public would like to know, and we trust that the News and Observer will not dodge them, as usual.

If the railroad property is so far under valued for taxation it would seem that the News and Observer, if it is honest and has any CERTAIN and FIXED convictions on the question, would now urge the Commission to rescind their recent action and place this property on the tax books at a figure corresponding with the assessment of private property.

MORMON ELDERS LYNCHED.

The press dispatches of a few days ago contained an account of the mobbing of three Mormon Elders in Georgia, and the report stated that fifty masked men took these Mormons, who were preaching their religious doctrine, and they have not been heard of since. In a state where lynching occurs with such shocking frequency it is to be presumed that these men met an awful fate at the hands of this mob.

Now what wtere these Mormons doing to deserve such a horrible fate?

Their only offence, it seems, was that of advocating their religious doctrines, and yet it so happened that in the State of Georgia they were made to suffer death for preaching and endeavoring to inculcate their faith.

Verily, we have fallen on evil times, indeed, when in this country, which is supposed to be the most civilized, progressive, and enlightened of any nation on the globe, such an infamous and damnable crime could have been committed.

It is horrifying and shocking to the moral sensibilities to contemplate the commission of such an act in this age.

The frequency of such lawlessness and violence is entirely in harmony with the spirit that is inculcated by some who profess to be and call themselves good citizens.

Only within a few weeks Mr. Woodard, of Duplin county, this State, while in the town of Washington, pursuing his private business, was taken by a party of men and brutally flogged. He went to his home, and the indignant citizens there believed that the charges against Woodard were false. Woodard returned to Washington and established his innocence, and the mob who assailed him confessed that they had wronged an innocent man.

The nature of the charge was such that Woodard might have lost his life. But this act is the outgrowth of an infamous campaign of lawlessness and anarchy that was inaugurated here last fall.

When men of boasted respectability take the law in their own hands upon the slightest pretext, what may be expected of hardened criminals and the naturally vicious element? Indeed, after all, which is the most dangerous element in the State?

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts. per bottle.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE "JIM CROW" AND THE NEWS & OBSERVER.

Throughout some twenty years of uninterrupted control in North Carolina, the Democratic party never realized the necessity of separate cars for whites and blacks in railroad travel. Last winter, however, in order to lend color to their campaign of 1898, they passed what is known as the "Jim Crow" car act, providing for separate cars for the races.

Compliance with this law entails some expense on the railroads, and the act in consequence was not very acceptable to them. Complaint having been made against the Southern Railroad Company as to its failure of proper compliance with the law, a hearing was had before the Corporation Commission? in the course of which Mr. Henry W. Miller, Private Secretary of Vice President Andrews, of the Southern, is reported to have said: "I'd sooner have a negro sitting by me than a great many white people."

In an editorial on July 27th, entitled "It is all a Matter of Taste," the News and Observer, moved with very righteous indignation, adverts to Mr. Miller's statement in the following words:

"The young man ought not to be criticized because he let leak the sentiments of his superior officers. While most people in North Carolina believe in separate cars for the races, and the white people prefer to ride in cars set apart for their own race, it is not to be expected that the railroad officials who sought to make every employe of the Southern Railway vote the negro ticket in 1896 should share that sentiment. The remark of the young official tallies with the way the Southern officials voted in 1896. Then they preferred to vote with negroes than with their white neighbors; now they'd "sooner have a negro sitting by them than a great many white people." At least they are consistent, after using every effort to make the State Republican, to stick to the colored man and brother and rejoice that while white men condemn their attempt to overthrow the separate car law, they have the approval of the negroes. But those North Carolinians who stood for White Supremacy in 1896 when these railroad officials were foisting negro magistrates and negro postmasters on the State, must be excused from preferring to ride with "a negro than with many white people."

The first idea that comes to us after reading this extract is the positive unkindness of the News and Observer. If it were true that the failure of him and his party to "redeem" the State in '96 is attributable to the fact that the Southern Railway opposed his redemption, it is certain that whatever power he and his party have in North Carolina today is the gift of the Southern Railway. Base ingratitude it is to lift up one's heel against the man who has furnished one's bread. But gratitude has never characterized the News and Observer any more than courage of conviction or honesty of purpose.

The second idea that comes to us is, could the editor of the News and Observer have supposed that Miller, when he said that he would sooner have a negro sitting by him than a great many white people referred to those who make loud professions for the people then take orders and campaign money from corporations as some "reformers" did in 1898. With this view of the matter, the editor of the News and Observer is pardonable for his spurt of indignation, and Mr. Miller should consider that even the most pliant white slave may squirm when publicly reflected upon.

But the further and more serious thought that comes to us upon reading that portion of the editorial above quoted, is the failure of the editor of the News and Observer to attempt to locate the influence of the Southern Railway in 1898. Why pass unmentioned the year of his victory? Because that corporation, notwithstanding what he says of it in 1896, controlled him and his party in 1898, named Mr. Simmons as Chairman of the Democratic Committee, selected the slogan of "white supremacy," and furnished their campaign fund, all for the purpose of fixing the power of corporations in North Carolina under the shadow of the "nigger."

He says "in 1896," and again he says "in 1896," but he never says "in 1898."

But in 1896, we remember, there was no nigger howl from the now bold tongue of the News and Observer. What power then padlocked his lips? Had the Southern Railway said to him in 1896, "We want the negro vote in North Carolina to carry the State, if possible for McKinley, you may run around with Bryan and hang on to his coat tail; but you must be as mum on the blacks as Jarvis was when he canvassed for prohibition with J C Price, a negro?" This would seem to explain his silence on the nigger "in 1896."

If so what may we expect of him in the future?

We know where he was in 1896; where will he be in 1900? Where was he in 1898, when the railroad music was on?

"What was he doing, the great god Pan,
Down in the reeds by the river?"

IS IT POSSIBLE, UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE?

"In the history of old Carteret we have never had as much murder and attempts to murder as we are now having."

The above extract is from the Newberne Journal of July 25th, 1899, and it will be seen that the promise of good order and freedom from the commission of nameless crimes and acts of violence and other disorder in the event that the Democratic party was restored to power in the State, has by no means been fulfilled.

On the contrary, the kind of campaign of violence and mob rule that was waged it seems, instead of deterring the commission of crime only set a bad example to the vicious and lawless, and the papers contain frequent accounts as the above reported by the Journal.

The promise of good order, freedom from violence or lawlessness of character, was deliberately made by the machine politicians of the State, and notwithstanding the fact that the machine was restored to power, these dangerous and harrowing deeds of violence grow apace.

When acts of lawlessness were committed prior to their restoration to power the machine and monopoly Democrats would, with fiendish delight, declare that it would not be so if they were in control. They are in power now as a result of the mob-rule and anarchy they practiced and encouraged in the late campaign, and yet absolute freedom from violence and disorder and lawlessness does not reign supreme.

Will some of the machine leaders hasten to inform the public about this important matter?

Will they also inform us why the great Democratic State of Georgia is so frequently the scene of horrible crimes, murders and lynchings?

The fact is that there is more lawlessness now on account of the infamous methods adopted by the monopolist crowd in order to carry the last election then under opposition rule.

The outrageous cowhiding of Mr. Woodard, an innocent man, who was in the town of Washington in this State, on private business, would not have occurred prior to the campaign of murder, violence, intimidation and mob rule.

Judge Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the National Convention of Railroad Commissioners at Denver, Col., next week. Judge Clark is a very advanced thinker, and his address on this occasion will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

In another column will be found an article by Major R. B. Davis, on the proposed Constitutional Amendment, or rather on a proposed scheme for solving the race problem. A few weeks since we published a very interesting article from Maj. Davis on the amendment. In this article he laid the foundation for articles that are to follow, discussing the negro problem and the amendment. Maj. Davis is an entertaiing writer as well as speaker, and our readers will read this article and watch for his future articles with interest. In the mean time we hope to publish each week articles from other subscribers on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Henry Miller, Private Secretary of Col. A. B. Andrews, in a statement made before Corporation Commission with reference to the manner in which the Jim Crow carlaw operates upon the comfort of traveling whites and blacks had this to say with reference to the negro:

"Now on our road," (the Southern) he added, "he, (the negro) gets the long end of the rope. His accommodations are equal to those of the white man. We have at least twenty-five letters from colored people commending us for the manner in which we carry out the separate car law."

Inasmuch as the Jim Crow carlaw was the pet "white supremacy" legislation of the last legislature it would seem from this that extra care for the comfort of the negro and as in the case of the Southern, giving him the "long end of the rope" was the last legislature's idea of "white supremacy."

Senator Stewart has expressed his intention of offerring at the next session of Congress, as an amendment to the Revised Statutes, a paragraph which he claims will obviate the apparent necessity of an amendment to the Constitution to insure at all times a full representation of States in the United States Senate. The following paragraph he believes will meet the necessities of the case.

"If on the third Tuesday after the organization of the legislature no person has received such majority, then on that day or any succeeding day the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected."

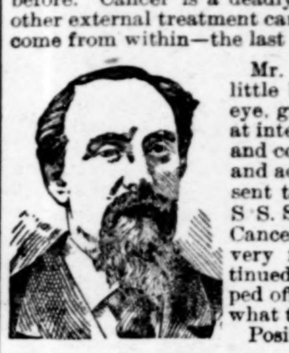
Recent history of wrangles of legislatures to elect Senators and in several cases legislatures failing entirely to elect has made it evident that a change must be made in our present system of electing Senators. The proper and democratic way would be to give the power of election directly to the people. Until this is done, legislation, such as the above would mitigate the evil to some extent, but the fight for election by the people should not be given up till won.

"Necessity knows no law." It is a law of Nature that the blood must be kept pure, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.



Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye, gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm, the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway."

Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away*. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAMPTON.

Thirty Cases Reported at Soldier Home —General Alarm Manifested.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 30.—At this writing there are thirty cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and three deaths from the disease were reported today. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated to night that all of them were caused by yellow fever. Newport News and Hampton are quarantined against the Soldiers' Home. The Government authorities at Old Point have already adopted this step, and no street cars are allowed to enter the reservation. Quarantine Officer Hobson, of this port, went to the Soldiers' Home to night and verified the statement that there are now thirty cases of the disease at the Home, and that there were three deaths from the malady today. While no one outside the Soldiers' Home knew anything about the existence of the yellow fever until today, it is said that the disease made it appearance three days ago. The most rigid quarantine regulations will be enforced to prevent the spread of the malady.

The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, and the most vigorous measures were resorted to prevent its spread. There are 4,000 veterans at the Home, and several large excursion parties went through it last week.

The disease was supposed to be brought to the Home by an old soldier who had just returned from Santiago.

Immediately upon receipt of information of yellow fever outbreak the War Department issued the following circular:

"Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

"The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that you give orders for the immediate movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety some where on the northern coast to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than twenty men will be left in charge of the post. If there are immunes in the command they will be given preference. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

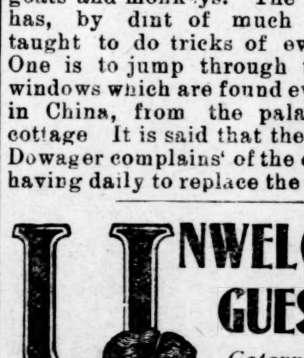
[Signed] "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

China's Amusement.

The chief amusement of the Emperor of China is the training of goats and monkeys. The former he has, by dint of much patience, taught to do tricks of every kind. One is to jump through the paper windows which are found everywhere in China, from the palace to the cottage. It is said that the Empress-Dowager complains of the expense of having daily to replace the breakage.



Catarrh comes unbidden and resists our efforts to eject it.

It never comes alone; it brings neuralgia or nervousness; it may attack in several places at once. Lots of people have catarrh in the head, bronchitis, indigestion and kidney disease, and it is all catarrh.

When catarrh is understood it must be plain that no local treatment can reach it. Catarrh is systemic; it must be plucked out by the roots. The same remedy will cure catarrh wherever it is located if it will cure it anywhere.

Pe-ru-na has a spotless record as a cure for all catarrhal troubles. It has cured many thousands during its forty years of use by Dr. Hartman. Read this letter from W. O. Slessor, Reinbeck, Ia.:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"I have used your Pe-ru-na for catarrh and neuralgia not over six weeks, and find it will do even more than you claim for it. I have used sprays of different kinds and got no relief. I was almost a total wreck until I commenced using your Pe-ru-na. You may publish this statement if it will help any poor sufferer. I was once sick in bed, not able to raise my head. After I heard of your medicine I determined to try it. After taking it a short time I was stronger, and it was not long before I was out of bed, and now I am stronger than ever."

VIRTUES OF SALT-WATER BATHS.

They Give Tone to the Entire System and Keep the Skin Healthy

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

For a hand bath (a bath given to the body by use of the hands only, or by sponge or cloth) place a handful of salt in a basin as ordinarily filled for washing. Allow the salt to dissolve, or hasten the action by stirring it with the hand. The water should be as cold as you have vitality to withstand. Use no soap. Bathe the entire body. Do not neglect the face and neck in the free use of the salt water. This bath has an exhilarating influence, tones the entire system, and gives to the skin a healthful condition that amply repays for the time and trouble involved. If used in the winter it will be an excellent preventive of colds, besides being a substitute for face cosmetics. No chapping, no roughness of the skin, and no clogging of the pores will trouble the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinarily table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medical properties not found in the others. Whether one exercies or not, the body should receive a daily hand bath of cold or cool water, especially in the summer, either upon rising or before retiring.

INDIAN MURDERS FOR LOVE.

Believed to Have Burned Himself to Death After the Shooting.

AMHERST, Mass., July 31.—Miss Edith Morrell, 17 years old, was shot and killed in a cellar at her mother's home in South Amherst tonight by Eugene Pakahpuer full-blooded Indian who was employed about the place as a farm laborer. The Indian had conceived a passionate affection for the girl and because she rejected his advances killed her. After the murder the Indian burned the Morrell home and outbuildings. It is believed he burned himself to death in the barn.

Pakahpuer is said to have been a graduate of Carlisle Indian School, and played on the foot-ball team. The girl's body was rescued from the burning building.

THE GREATEST EVIDENCE of the dangers of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and dysentery is the increase in the death rate during the summer months. You cannot be too careful, and particular attention should be paid to the diet. A supply of PAIN-KILLER should always be at hand for it can be relied on at all times as safe, sure and speedy. A teaspoonful will cure any ordinary case. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

COTTON SELLS HIGH.

First Bale Brings Two Thousand Dollars for Flood Suffers.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1899-1900 to reach this city was sold at public auction today from the steps of the Cotton Exchange. The price of $2,000, at which the bale was knocked down, is the highest ever paid for a bale of cotton in this city. The money will go to the suffers of the Brazos Valley flood. The bale will be redonated to the flood suffers' fund and will be sent to Boston to be put up at auction. It is expected that it will again be turned over to fund and will eventually be sold in Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and other cities.

"He That Any Good Would Win"

Should be provided with good health, and every one who would have good health should remember that pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strenght and courage to thousands of women who, before taking it could not even see any life to win.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet effective.

The Making of a Journalist.

Oddly enough, no book has ever been published which may be fairly called an adequate treatment of the business of American journalism. It is to fill this gap that Julian Ralph, "the best reporter in the world," has written for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia, a series of twelve papers on The Making of a Journalist.

Mr. Ralph writes from the viewpoint of one who has reached the top of his professions; who has labored unceasingly in the newspaper field for twenty five years; who has pursued the elusive thing called "news" into every corner of the globe, and knows the business from Alpha to Omega.

To young men who would make journalism their life-work Mr. Ralph says, "Don't"; but, having thus freed his conscience, he elaborates entertainingly with anecdote and reminiscence the joys, the vicissitudes and experiences of the young man who has ink in his blood. The series will begin in the Post Aug. 12.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, dut the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I,.........., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as .... So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

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RALEIGH N. C.
W. S. BARNES,
General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O. K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate. We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled.

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We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules; 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

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WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE

This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc), CHICAGO. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

Young People — FREE: $25.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in almost any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Youths' Advocate, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is elevating in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

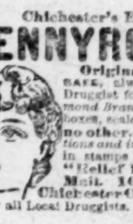
Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K. Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 North Pryor St.

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SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or New York.

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The 1899
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Bicycles.
A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES:
3 inch drop to hanger,
Flat cranks, 2 pieces,
Stsprocke,
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Thumb Screw adjuster.
H & A perfect fit'g ch'n.
Tool steel cones.

THEY:
Stand comparison,
Are attractive,
Are easy running,
Are durable
Are high grade,
Are elegantly finished.

Wonderful value $50. We want an agent in every city or county.

THE SOUDAN MFG CO.,
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Memorial Cards.

Beautifully colored Memorial Cards 14x22 inches, name of Deceased in bronze. If you have had any dear relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Memorial Co., Raleigh, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ... Aug. 3, 1899.

THE UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES

The Election of a Dean of the Law School Postponed.

The trustees of the University of North Carolina met Tuesday at noon in the Governor's office. The following members were present: Governor Russell, President Alderman, R. H. Battle, W. H. S. Burgwyn, J. S. Carr, H. A. London, Marion Butler, James B. Loyd, W. A. Guthrie, A. W. Haywood Jas. W. Wilson, K. P. Battle, Paul B. Means and Claudius Dockery.

A letter was read from ex-Chief Justice James E. Shepherd, declining to accept as a dean of the Law School, to which position he was elected last February.

No one was elected to the vacancy, both Judge Connor and Judgh Burwell, the only two persons suggested for the place having already signified their inability to accept.

A resolution was adopted to enlarge and expand the Law school and increase the teaching force in it, making it one of the largest and best equiped in the South.

The president and executive committee was empowered to prepare a plan of re-organization looking to this enlargement and to prevent names of proper candidates for the positions to be filled. These will be acted on at a meeting of the board at some early date.

IF THE PHILIPINE FIGHT SHOULD FAIL.

Delayed Success In Philippines Means Disaster to Party, Says Burrows.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Burrows, of Michigan, in an interview with a Post reporter this afternoon, said:

"It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be to the disadvantage of the Republican party. The only hope for the party and the country, I might add, is in a speedy change of conditions in the Philippines. Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends, it will become an important political factor, and the continuance will make the outlook for Republican success uncertain, to say the least.

STATE ALLIANCE.

The Time--Rates to State Meeting, Etc.

The annual meeting of the N. C. F. S. Alliance will be held at their Headquarters, Hillsboro, August 8h.

The railroads have given us special rates on all lines in the State and from Norfolk. The tickets will be on sale from the 4th to the 8 h, limited to the 17th.

We hope to have a large number of delegates and vistors at this meeting.

Board will be furnished at 50 cents per day, cots furnished the delegates in nice airy rooms. Those who want bed rooms extra can get them at 75 cents, board included. Only a few can be furnished. Bring your combs, brushes and sheets with you. The secretaries will please send in their reports, also names of delegates as early as possible. Come and enjoy a week with us.

Fraternally,
J. T. B. HOOVER, Sec'y Treas.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at all drug stores.

Several months ago the Review of Reviews published the Canadian side of the Alaskan boundary dispute. In the August number the American side is presented by Mr. William H. Lewis, of Washing State, who bases his argument entirely on the facts as set forth in the British official records.

No Right To Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rick complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at all Drug Stores.

When a bachelor declares that he is wedded to his profession the right woman can make him commit bigamy.—Ex.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble.
Address Dr Kilmer & Co. Binghamton N Y.

He that will not reason is a bigot, he that cannot reason is a fool, and he that dares not reason is a slave.—Plaindealer.

COTTON IS WORTH MORE.

How the Farmer is Benefited by the Roundlap Bale.

The Atlanta Constitution, which recently published an elaborate report on the Roundlap bale of the American Cotton Company, in discussing the value of the new system of cotton handling, says: It is quite clear that, in order to raise the price which should go to the farmer for his cotton, the commercial expenses in handling it must be reduced.

Under present conditions, the amount of money required to handle crop, from the gin to the factory platform, has grown out of all proportion, so that its commercial handling consumed the profit which should have gone to the grower. Viewed from this standpoint, therefore, every movement which delivers the farmer's cotton with least expense to the manufacturer must be regarded as of the widest public interest.

The new methods of round baling are on this line, doing away with much of the clumsiness and extravagance of the old system and substituting one which can make of every cotton gin a compress as well. The claims of the round bale advocates show that we have entered upon an era of invention which means much to the farmer, and much therefore, to the country.

COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO RACE. NO. 1.

THE ONLY RATIONAL HOPE FOR THE Political, Social, and Industrial Renovation of North Carolina, and of the South, Will be Found in the Gradual Deportation and Settlement of the Afro-Americans, Upon Some Portion of the Public Domain, Outside the Limits of the United States, Where They Shall be Free to Govern Themselves, Under the National Protectorate.

Editor CAUCASIAN:

Before proceeding to argue the above proposition, a statistical review of the subject will help very much to elucidate it. I have before me all the Census Tables from the foundation of the government, showing the growth and distribution of the negro population for the past one hundred years, beginning with the first Census in 1790 and closing with the last in 1890. The aggregate number of negroes in the entire country, was 757,210 in 1790, and in 1890 it was 7,470,040, which is an increase of almost exactly one thousand per cent. in a single century. If taken by decades the ratio of increase has been as follows:

1790–1890—32.3%	1840–1850—26.6%
1800–1810—37.5%	1850–1860—22.1%
1810–1820—28.6%	1860–1870— 9.9%
1820–1830—31.3%	1870–1880—34.8%
1830–1840—23.4%	1880–1890—13.5%

And the average ratio of all the ten decades, when taken together, is 26%. In looking at this table of percentages, one is struck with the abnormal growth of this negro population, during the decennial period of 1800-1810, in which it was as much as 37.5%. But this is clearly explained by the fact, that by a limitation in the Constitution of the United States, the African Slave Trade expired in 1808; and hence for the last eight years of that abhorrent traffic, one should not be surprised at the industrious activity of the New England Slaver, and the Southern slave-dealer, in plying their mutual vocation. And in looking at this table, one is no less struck with the greatly reduced ratio of growth, during the period of 1860-1870 coveringour civil war,in which it amounted to no more than 9.9%. But this reduction is fully accounted for when it is remembered that the negro was himself a great sufferer in that bloody scuffle—that his freedom was by no means a bloodless purchase, even so far as he was concerned—but that he also figured largely in the casualties of battle, as was well attested at Fort Pillow, at The Crater, at Olustee, and at Battery Wagner, where it was fully demonstrated that he too was made of penetrable stuff.

But the most astonishing ratio in this whole table of percentages, is that for the period of 1880 1890, in which it is only 13.5%. This percentage is so low as to be false upon its very face. For there is no reason that can be given, why the ratio of growth, for this particular period, should have been less than one-half of the average ratio for the nine decennial periods preceding, which was 27.4%, and which therefore should have given us 8,389,930 as the correct negro population in 1890, instead of 7,470,040, as we find it in the Census of that year. This amazing difference of 919,890 between the true and false aggregate, must have been the work of the grossest carelessness, or of deliberate design. If of the one, it reflects the highest discredit upon Mr. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of that census, and if of the other, it must have been done with the purpose of depriving the Southern States, in the Electoral College and in the House of Representatives, of a considerable share of the representation that is based upon their negro population. In either view of the matter, so great a reduction is contradicted by all the laws of Vital Statistics. For their is no evidence that the fecundity of the African had become suddenly impaired at thatparticular time, while there is every evidence that he and she were just as sportive and prolific as ever before. No desolating war was then raging to check the natural increase. And no epidemic plague, such as the Black Death that decimated Europe in former ages, was then sweeping over this country. Nor can the loss, of nearly a million in the negro population of 1890, be accounted for by the ravages of Ku-Klux-Klan, or of the kindred organizations that have sprung out of it. It is very true that this destroyer was actively at work during this period, and that many a negro, in consequence, failed, in 1890, to answer to the roll-call of the enumerator. But the homicidal mania, so prevalent now, was not as rabid then, and such blood-curdling massacres those which we have lately witnessed at Lake City, at Texarcana, at Palmetto, and at Wilmington, were so much less frequent then than now, that neither this one cause, nor all other causes combined, can account for so frightful a shrinkage.

From this analysis of these Censns Tables, I feel that I would be fully warranted in rejecting 7,470,040 as the total negro population in 1890, and in substituting 8,389,930 as the true aggregate. This of course would greatly strengthen the argument which I am about to submit. But the argument is strong enough without this. Waiving therefore every such advantage, and contenting myself with the reduced figures as I find them in the Census of 1890, and applying to them the average ratio of 26%, we have at the lowest estimate, a negro population of 9,412,250 at this time. And by taking these figures as the basis of calculation, and subjecting them to the established ratio, it is easy to set this snow-ball rolling When this is done, it will give us a negro population of 11,859,435 at the end of the next ten years, and of 14,942,888 at the end of the next 20 years, and of 18,828,038 at the end of the next thirty years And this, at the very lowest, is the size of the problem with which the present generation must deal.

And now, Mr. Editor, with this statement of the problem I pause for the present, promising in the next and succeeding numbers of your valuable paper, to attempt its solution. That solution will be found in the proposition that heads this article. And lest that proposition should seem visionary, or impracticable, I shall invoke in its support, the authority of the greatest names in our history. Among men such as they, there has, at no time, been any division of opinion upon this subject. For that the deportation of the African race, gradual it may be, but ultimate and complete, offers the only deliverance from the manifold evils, which, from the foundation of the government, have vexed, tormented, and blighted our country, was the cherished belief of Franklin, of Jefferson, of Clay, of Lincoln, and of Grant. From them, rather than from the sordid timeservers and mountebuaks of to-day, I am content to learn my creed, and accepting theirs as the true remedy for our Political Condition, I shall be compelled to show how monstrous and abortive is the pending Suffrage Amendment. And as it respects our Social Condition, springing as this does from constant contact with an inferior race, I shall show that this condition can only grow worse with time, and that this result must follow, whether these incongruous races shall continue to segregate as two, or shall emalgamate as one. In like manner, as it respects our Industrial Condition, I shall show how truly the teachings of every economic law, have been confirmed by the costly experience of the living and the dead.

The time therefore has come when the Peope's party of North Carolina should bravely face a situation which appalls or perplexes all others. Heretofore it has not been afraid to do its duty. And now again summoning a courage that shall be equal to the occasion, and trusting only to those considerations which should guide the decisions of enlightened minds, let it be ready to bring forward, in the approaching campaign, an issue that shall cut to the very root of this whole controversy, and upon which it shall be willing to stake, not merely the political fortunes of a single party, but the future destinies of two heteroganious races of men. With the regeneration, which this may effect, there can yet be a resurrection for us all.

R. B. DAVIS.

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores every bottle guaranteed.

His Reason.

Judge A.—"Well, uncle Zeb, where are you going?"

The Benedict.—"I wuz jis goin' to de cote, suh, to see you suh, and git a remover from dat yaller limb dat I married the yarder day."

Judge A.—"Why, see here, that won't do. Didn't you promise me you would take her for better or for worse, and all that?"

Benedict.—"Yas suh, but den she am a sight wuss dan I took her fur."—Harper's Bazar.

Ex-Chief of Police Shoots a Negro.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 29.—Special. Constable W. A. James, ex-chief of police, shot and probably fatally wounded a negro who ran from him when James attempted to arrest him for theft. James was arrested on a bench warrant and held in $400 bail.

Democracy may mean what they say but the country wants them to "go foot and spell up" before placing them in power again.—Ex.

Populism means more than a political dogma. It means the hopes and fears of a long suffering people. They are tired of promises which are never fulfilled, tired of the tryanny of the trust, the "communism of self," and the politicians' song —The Peoples Cause (Texas.)

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| FIVE LARGE BUILDINGS. |

Total expenses for year, $133, can be easily reduced to $90.

L. L. HOBBS, President,

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The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

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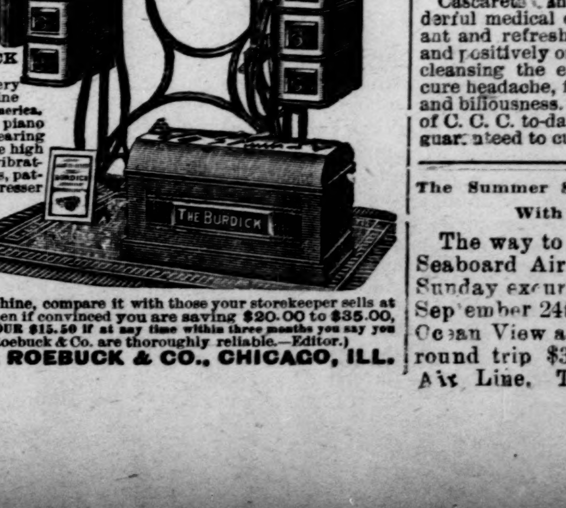
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	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R.	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond. A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 50pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am

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TIME TABLE 8.

To take effect Monday June 26, 1899, at 5:20 P. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS		5 Passenger daily. P. M.		3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*		5 20		3 40
	Bests	s	5 46	s	4 00
W	LaGrange*	s	5 49	s	4 19
	Falling Creek	s	6 00	s	4 20
W	Kinston*	s	6 12	s	4 32
	Caswell	f	6 21	f	4 46
Ar Lv	Dover†	s	6 30	s	4 55
W	Core Creek	s	6 42	s	5 07
	Tuscarora	f	6 54	f	5 19
	Clark's	f	7 00	f	5 25
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s	7 15 / 7 25	s	5 40 / 5 50
	Riverdale	f	7 50	f	6 15
	Croatan	f	7 53	f	6 18
	Havelock	s	8 05	s	6 30
W	Newport*	s	8 18	s	6 43
	Wildwood	f	8 24	f	6 49
	Atlantic	f	8 29	f	6 54
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s	8 37 / 8 42	s	7 02 / 7 07
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
W Ar	M. City Depot*		8 50		7 15
			P. M.		P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.		4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.		6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*		11 05		6 40
	Bests	s	10 43	s	6 18
W	LaGrange*	s	10 32	s	6 07
	Falling Creek	s	10 22	s	5 57
W	Kinston*	s	10 12	s	5 47
	Caswell	f	9 50	f	5 35
Lv Ar	Dovert	s	9 42	s	5 27
W	Core Creek	s	9 30	s	5 15
	Tuscarora	f	9 20	f	5 05
	Clark's	f	9 12	f	4 57
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s	9 00 / 8 37	s	4 45 / 4 37
	Riverdale	f	8 12	f	4 13
	Croatan	f	8 09	f	4 09
	Havelock	s	8 00	s	4 00
W	Newport*	s	7 46	s	3 46
	Wildwood	f	7 39	f	3 39
	Atlantic	f	7 35	f	3 35
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s	7 27 / 7 22	s	3 27 / 3 22
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
Lv	M. City Depot		7 05		3 05
			A. M.		A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal.
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.
S. L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES, AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.	No. 49
	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	m.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	....	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....	....
	p. m.	a. m.			
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	....	9 30	5 45
				a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	a. m.		p. m.		
Lv Florence	8 45	....	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	....	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	....	....	....	....
Ar Wilson	1 42	....	12 10	....	....
				p. m.	a. m.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	10 10	11 58
	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv Wilson	1 42	....	12 15	11 20	12 47
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	....	12 53	....	....
Ar Weldon	3 39	....	1 44	....	....
	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope ... a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m. arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 400,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!



Fiction

THE TORNADO.

All day the angry clouds had swept
  Athwart a saffron sky,
All day the restless winds had wept
  To nature's tearless sigh;
'Twas eventide, and eager eyes
  Still watched the brazen west
With fearful gaze, while aching throbs
  Filled every anxious breast.

Then, suddenly came from above
  A thing of awful form,
The rolling chariot of Jove,
  The monarch of the storm;
With thunderous and deadly roar
  And black as Satan's frown,
On came the raging, baleful thing
  That doomed the happy town.

"Fly for your lives! 'tis coming down!"
  The people wildly cry,
But roar on roar their voices drown—
  Those luckless ones must die.
The coursing couriers of the air,
  The storm king's midnight steeds,
Come thundering down the raven sky,
  And naught their course impedes.

Now round and round, in mazes dark
  The whirling monster goes,
And from the inky heavens' vault
  A shrieking hurricane blows,
Ah, hear the screams of wild despair,
  And see—that mangled form
Goes hissing through the angry air—
  There's murder in the storm!

With crash and roar the houses fall,
  Or soar aloft on high,
To mingle with the blackened smoke
  That fills the weeping sky,
A moment, and the monster's gone—
  We pause to gain our breath,
While o'er that smoking ruined path
  There broods the hush of death.

The widow's sob, the orphan's cry,
  The groans that fill the air,
The trembling hand, the tearless eye,
  Bespeak supreme despair.
And all night long the faithful toil
  Beneath the ruined heap
Until each mangled form is found,
  And then sit down to weep.
—John R. Musick, in Kansas City Independent.

Concerning Mr. Murgatroyd

BY KATE MASTERSON.



YOU see they were having tea and confidences before the fire in the twilight.

"Whatever became of that nice man that used to send you the violets?" asked the widow.

"Which?" said the girl with the dimple, coloring as though she knew.

"Why the man who gave the theatre party the other day, and sent those beautiful rubber-tired, electric cabs."

"Oh, you mean Mr. Murgatroyd?"

"Yes, that's the name. What has become of him?"

"Oh, we drifted apart somehow. You know he lived in Brooklyn?"

"But he was so unusually nice. Don't you remember that princely supper he gave us after the theatre—and the flowers and all?"

"Yes—he was very nice—but do you know—he was—you must never tell—but he was—an undertaker?"

"An undertaker? Ugh!"

"Yes, I felt that way at first—but do you know, Leila, I wouldn't have minded it so much if he hadn't insisted on talking shop—and—even obtruding his horrible profession into his social life in the horridest way. I really liked him, and after the first shock I made up my mind that it wasn't a bit worse than booming bicycles or automobiles or any of those other things."

"You poor dear! Tell me all about it."

"Well, I didn't even suspect it at first, but lots of odd things happened through his peculiar way of looking upon his—profession—as an ordinary, everyday one. He did not seem to realize how uncanny it all was. You remember that house party down at the Van Smartes' place on Long Island?"

"Why, yes—you met him there, didn't you?"

"Yes, we met there, and the Van Smartes had arranged for a lot of old-fashioned games to be played in the barn. One of these was forfeits. We had great fun, and when Mr. Murgatroyd was caught he dived down in his pocket for a forfeit, and what do you think he gave us?

"Leila, it was a screwdriver! Not like a carpenter's, but quite small with a nickel handle. I thought it odd at the time, and later on he stepped on my gown while we were dancing and tore the duchesse lace flounce—you remember that white gown?

"He was dreadfully sorry, and insisted that he must replace it, although I tried to laugh it off as one does, you know. I was pinning it up when suddenly he took a little tape measure out of his pocket and measured the torn part. It wasn't like any other tape measure. It was white, with black figures, and I asked him to let me see it. It measured about three yards!

"Then came the theatre party. There were fourteen of us in all, and he sent a cab apiece for us. When I was thanking him for the delightful evening I spoke laughingly about his extravagance in sending such a lot, and remarked that his cab bill must have been enormous. Then he told me that he owned them. I thought this the strangest thing! Fancy owning fourteen cabs! But I supposed he was immensely wealthy and that it was a fad.

"About two weeks after that he asked me to go driving with him, and he drove up with the dearest, little snow-white team of horses and spider phaeton. We enjoyed a pleasant drive through the park, and when we reached Riverside, I begged him to let them out. I love to have horses go fast.

"He explained that the funny little jog trot they went at was their fastest gait; that it would spoil them for business if they went faster. Then I asked him plumply what his business was, and he told me. Leila, they were hearse horses!

"I didn't see him when he called after this. It made me shiver to think of it. Of course I did not let him know how I felt, for he seemed perfectly unconscious of anything odd in the matter. But one day—it was a glorious winter day—the first really deep snow of the season—I was sitting at the window thinking what a jolly thing a sleigh ride would be, when Mr. Murgatroyd drove up in a beautiful sleigh, with buffalo robes and bells and two horses—black ones this time—that looked as though they could go.

"I weakened and accepted his invitation to go sleighing, and we went through the Park and along the Boulevard, when suddenly he turned into a side street. I asked him why, and he said if I would excuse him he had to stop a block down. So he went on and came up to a little cottage, where he drove up and went in, leaving me in the sleigh. When he came out he had the most solemn sort of a face. I thought something dreadful must have happened. What do you think he did then?

"He plunged under the seat of the sleigh and brought out a little package and went up to the door and tacked some crepe on the bell. Then he got in the sleigh again, and we drove off, and he was just as jolly as usual. I hardly spoke all the way home, and he couldn't imagine what was the matter. I told him I had a toothache.

"I didn't see him again for months. Then I met him accidentally one day while I was at lunch down town. He told me he had bought a new four in hand, and was getting up a coaching party. He wanted me to ask a lot of girls and a nice chaperon, and he was going to have some men we all knew, a party of about sixteen in all, and he had planned a most delightful trip, changing horses along the road, you know, until we reached Germantown. I was so enthusiastic about it that I forgot all about the other unpleasant things that I have told you of, and I promised to go. 'But why Germantown of all places?' I asked him. 'Why not go on to Philadelphia?'"

"'We shall go on to Philadelphia later,' he said; 'but the fact is, Miss Madge, I shall have to stop at Germantown; I am taking a body on there—it will only be a slight delay.'

"After that I decided that he was simply impossible. I liked him very well, but I thought that a man with a nature so insensible to feeling must be lacking in some way. So we drifted apart. I saw him driving with Miss Jordan the other day. She is one of those girls that don't care. Have another cup of tea, Leila."—The Criterion.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

When petroleum is burned in a lamp, according to Dr. Crafts, but two per cent. of the energy is utilized as light, the rest being wasted as heat. He also told the people of the Lowell Institute of Boston that in one motor on the market twenty-five per cent. of the energy of petroleum had been successfully utilized.

An electric process of pottery making, stated to have yielded remarkable results, has been developed by an English firm. The designs are produced by photography, and are burned in and covered with a special glaze in a special electric furnace, the perfect control of this form of furnace ensuring a product of the highest excellence.

British marines see an important collision preventing apparatus in the ingenious sound locater of Mr. James Anthony, of Newcastle. This has a large circular-mouthed sound collector, with a resonator, from which the sound is transmitted through a receiver to the ear tubes. When the operator has turned the collector toward a whistle or fog signal, the exact direction is shown on a dial.

The discovery last summer of a remarkable asteroid, since named Eros, which periodically approaches the earth nearer than any other heavenly body except the moon, has led a German astronomer, Herr J. Bauschinger, to suggest that Mars itself should henceforth be regarded as an asteroid, instead of as a major planet. The comparative smallness of Mars's mass, and the great eccentricity of its orbit, are adduced as reasons for considering it as a member of the asteroid family. If the asteroids once formed a single planet, as some have supposed, then possibly Mars is simply the largest existing fragment of the ancient planet, which traveled an orbit lying between the earth and Jupiter.

So much of Europe as is interested in the manufacture of high explosives is just now engaged in speculating over the discovery of a new one which an Austrian chemist is alleged to have perfected. It is a smokeless power, free from nitro-glycerine, which overheating affects but a trifle, and which is as trustworthy and safe as is common gunpowder. It is positively smokeless, does not heat the arm in which it is used, and altogether seems to have completely filled the bill at which all manufacturers of explosives have been aiming. So far the details of composition and manufacture have been kept a secret, so far as this country is concerned, at least.

Some interesting instances of the rapid destruction of iron pipes by carbonic acid in water passing through have been noted by German engineers. Near Beuthen, Silesia, a mile and a quarter of cast iron pipe of average quality connected a pumping station with a reservoir, and this pipe began to leak at the end of two years when the upper third was found to be deeply pitted and punctured, the rest being unaffected. At Johann-on-the-Sarr, which receives very soft and pure water from the carboniferous deposits of the Saarbruck district, the action on the iron was made known in a different way. The water in a short time became badly discolored and unfit for use, and an investigation showed that the supply at the source was saturated with carbonic acid, either free or as bicarbonate.

An Elephant Tramp in England.

For nearly a week past the peasants on the South of England roads have been amazed at the spectacle of a small herd of elephants slowly wending their way Londonward.

These monster animals have just walked the whole distance from Southampton to Earl's Court, where they will form part of the Greater Britain Exhibition.

Their keepers took them through country lanes and avoided as far as possible passing through the larger towns. Many horses were terrified at the sight of the great quadrupeds. At night the animals were stabled in farm buildings along the route, and several keepers who had accompanied them from Africa took care of them on their trip to London. This is the first time that a herd of elephants has ever walked through Southern England.—London Mail.

Too Many Fell Dead in Sham Battle.

"A peculiar thing happened in Nashville once during a sham battle," said a Memphian who was once a State militiaman. "In order to make the drill realistic it was given out that some of the men should fall as if shot, but no certain ones were specified. It was a very hot afternoon, and it struck me that it would be a good thing to fall in a shady spot and rest while the other soldiers drilled and perspired. The first shady spot we reached I fell all right, but the same bright idea had struck every member of the company, and the Captain suddenly turned and found his entire command 'killed.' He fined us $5 each, and we came to life again and finished the drill."—Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

FARM TOPICS

Corn Uniform in Composition.

Analyses made by Professor Wiley show that Indian corn maintains under the most widely diverse climatic conditions a remarkable uniformity of composition. The corn may vary in size, color and general physical characteristics, but its kernels are very uniform in composition.

A New Poultry Idea.

It is said that the latest wrinkle in poultry culture is that eggs lose weight as the hen laying them approaches broodiness. One fancier claims to have made this discovery, and by taking a hen in hand before she begins clucking to be able, by special feeding, to induce her to keep on laying.

No Grass For Working Horses.

It seems almost cruel not to give horses a feed of grass occasionally, even when they are hard working at this season, when grass and clover are at their prime. Yet every farmer knows that if allowed to run to grass, even for a few hours, the working horse will have an attack of scours, will lose his appetite for the solid food that gives him strength, and be incapable for several days thereafter of doing a full day's work. Horses are exceedingly fond of grass and clover. Sometimes, if old hay is scarce, the farmer tries to economize by cutting some clover, and after drying it nearly into hay feeding it in place of the hay. But even this has to be given very carefully or it will work injury. A horse at work should always be slightly costive. If the excrements grow soft it means that his efficiency for work is lessened. If there is too much costiveness a tablespoonful of old process linseed meal which will give strength will put the bowels in good condition. That is better than giving grass or clover which when green furnish little strength. It is not till late in the fall that it is safe to feed new hay to horses that have hard work to do.

Gardens as a Part of the Farm.

No farm is complete without a kitchen garden. It is very late, but not too late, to have a good garden. Let the ground get dry; then break thoroughly. Use all the manure your conscience will let you; spread it broadcast; mix it thoroughly with the soil. Throw up very light beds—just enough to keep the rainwater from settling around the little plants. Plant your seeds, if convenient, just before night; cover lightly with handrake. Small seed should be planted near the surface. Then be sure to press the soil tightly around the seed. You can do this with a plank. Lay the plank along on the seed row and walk upon it, or roll the beds with an empty barrel. This is easily done and does good work.

If your soil bakes, loosen it up with handrake each side of seed row. No work in the garden pays better than this rolling and raking. The rolling will nearly always secure a good stand. All gardeners know how important this is. The raking kills weeds of grass in the sprout as soon as up, and makes the soil warmer, which is very important to the health of young plants.

Turnips, kale, cabbage, collards, spinach and other salad crops should be sown in abundance. They are good for the table, the pantry, the pigs and the cows. Beets, beans, onions, cucumbers, salsify, cantelopes, squashes, peas, and others, according to taste, can soon furnish variety and plenty. Look after the garden. A good garden, a good cow, a few pigs and hens will almost support any ordinary family.—Southern Cultivator.

Scabby Potatoes.

Potato scab is spread in a number of ways. Scabby seed and ground on which scabby potatoes have been grown, will grow a scabby crop. Manure from stables where stock has been fed on infested potatoes, will spread the disease, for the passage of fungi through the animal system never destroys the germs. Surface water flowing from an infested field will carry the disease to lower land. Plows and cultivators, unless they are thoroughly cleaned, will disseminate the disease, if they have been used in the cultivation of a diseased crop.

Seed treated with corrosive sublimate can be planted with safety. The seed is soaked for one and a half hours in a solution of two and one-fourth ounces of corrosive sublimate to fifteen gallons of water. The potatoes should be cleaned before being immersed. At the expiration of the time stated, take the potatoes out of the solution and spread out to dry. The potatoes may be cut before or after the soaking. A good plan of making the solution and soaking the potatoes is to dissolve the sublimate in two gallons of hot water and pour it into an open head barrel. Add thirteen gallons of water. Now put the potatoes in a coffee sack and immerse for the time stated. Stir the solution from time to time.

But no treatment of the seed will prevent the crop from scabbing if the ground is full of scab. The only way to rid the ground of the fungi is by putting it to growing a rotation of crops, such as grass, corn and wheat. No root crops should be grown on such soil. When potatoes are scabbed the disease will grow worse all the time that they are in the ground. Hence, dig just as soon as they are mature, and store in a dry place.—The Epitomist.

Learning to Play Golf.

The best way to learn the game of golf is to get out on the links and practice it. Over a dozen kinds of clubs are used, but lack of space makes it impossible to describe them and their special uses here. The driver is a wooden club used for making long strokes. The putter is made of iron, with the exception of the handle, and is used for making short strokes. The lofting iron, or club, is for lifting the ball when it gets into depressions and has to be driven out, or for lifting the ball over mounds, fences or other bunkers. These three clubs are sufficient for the uses of the beginner.—Chicago Record.

The Road to Wealth.

"In my opinion the secret of money-making depends chiefly upon five things: Push, 'squareness,' clearheadedness, economy, and rigid adherence to the rule of not overworking. Too much work is worse than no work at all. It undermines the constitution and unfits a man mentally and physically for the battle of life. Ten hours a day of steady work is as much as any man—no matter how robust—ought to attempt. In addition to these things avoid being too grasping; better make a small profit by sure means than attempt to make a larger one by uncertain and risky measures."—Andrew Carnegie, in the London Mail.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Summer Care of House Plants.

A very satisfactory shelter for house plants may be made by setting up four posts in a square, to which strips of lath or boards can be nailed about an inch apart. Make a roof of the same material, and put on in the same way as the strips on the sides, which should be in a sort of lattice. Such a shelter will admit all the air that is stirring and all the sunshine that the plants will need, and will not prevent any one of them from getting the benefit of dews and showers, while it will break the force of strong winds.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Cleaning the Range.

The range should be polished each morning as soon as the fire is started, and dusted off with a cloth during the day. Ovens should be kept free from dust or dirt by being brushed out with a hair brush while the fire is slow. The kitchen floor should be cleaned when it looks at all soiled. Some housekeepers demand it cleaned each day. It should be swept and dusted each day, but if a girl is careful and does not spill things upon the floor it does not require washing up daily. But when it is washed up it should be done without the mop, which spatters the water upon the sides of the wall. It should be washed with a cloth while upon one's knees.

Ventilation by Windows.

No set rules can be given as to whether windows should be opened from the top or from the bottom. This will depend entirely upon whether the window, when opened, is intended for an outlet or an inlet. When the wind is not blowing, windows should be opened from top and bottom. In this way the air of the room if it is warmer than the outside air, will rise and pass out at the top, the outside air being heavier will flow in at the bottom. In summer, when the air of the room is cooler than that on the outside, the current will be reversed.

When wind is blowing and the room contains windows on opposite sides of the rooms, the windows on the windward side should be opened at the top and the one on the leeward side at the bottom. This current as it passes through will have an aspiring power to draw the air of the other parts of the room toward it. Admitting the cold air at the top, and letting the foul air out below seems to contradict the natural theory of ventilation as before described; but it must be remembered that here the force of the wind is utilized instead of the unequal weights of columns of hot and cold air.

If the windows are, as more frequently occurs, on two adjacent sides it is generally best to make the principal top openings on the side of the strongest winds and the principal bottom openings on the remaining side.

When the windows are all on one side of the room it is generally better to make the principal opening at the top and a smaller one at the bottom. The force of the air admitted through open single windows may be partially checked by fastening a piece of board to the top sash and extending into the room obliquely upward so as to retard its fall on the heads of the occupants.

Recipes.

Steamed Raisin Pudding—One cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sweet milk, one-half cupful of butter, four cupfuls of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Steam for two hours and serve with a rich sauce.

Baked Rhubarb—Cut two pounds of rhubard into half-inch pieces, put them into a porcelain basin, add half a cupful of granulated sugar, cover thickly with fine bread crumbs and pour in sufficient water to cover about two-thirds. Bake in a quick oven for about half an hour.

Torche De Bœuf—Mince the boiled beef, fat and all, rather fine; add salt, pepper, pounded cloves, a little thyme, and some finely chopped herbs, parsley, chervil, etc.; stir into this three whole eggs and some thick fresh cream. This may be baked in a border mold, or in a round tin, with a tin or gallipot set in the centre to give the shape of a ring. Serve with tomatoes filled up in the middle, and any good thick sauce, according to taste.

Compote of Pears—Pare and cut one dozen nice, ripe pears into halves; remove the core and put the pears in cold water with the juice of one lemon; place a saucepan with one pint water and one cupful sugar over the fire; add the thin peel and juice of one lemon; when it boils put in the pears and boil till a straw will pierce through them easily, then pour them in a dish; when cold drain off the liquor and boil it down to one-half; remove, and when cold pour the syrup over the pears and serve.

Green Pea Pudding—Put one-half pint of green peas in a pudding dish with four well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of finely minced ham, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and pepper and salt to taste. Mix all well together and add sufficient milk to make the pudding of the consistency of thick batter. Pour into a buttered mold, tie down tightly with a floured cloth, place in boiling water and boil for two hours; turn out on a dish and serve hot.

Sicilian Sorbetto—Mash one quart peaches, fresh or canned, through a sieve. Add one pint strained orange juice. Boil one pound sugar and one quart water five minutes; when cold add to fruit. Turn into freezer and pack same as ice cream, turn crank slowly till dasher turns hard. Add to well-beaten whites of two eggs, two tablespoons powdered sugar, remove dasher and stir into sorbetto. Mix well and smooth down. Repack and stand away two hours. A very popular dish in the East, not only delicious, but very inexpensive.

Fifty Years From Now.

War had been declared, and Americans were again displaying the patriotism so marked a characteristic of the trouble between the United States and Spain some fifty years before. Before the land of the enemy every ship of the American navy was drawn up in line, everything in fact from battleships to tugboats.

Precisely at 10 o'clock the Admiral mounted to the bridge of the flagship and snapped his watch.

That minute every gun in the squadron boomed forth—so accurate was the timing that it all seemed but one detonation. An hour afterward the fleet dispersed—some going home—some to other places until at last only the battleships were left.

"Yes, it was a bit of trouble!" admitted the Admiral: "but it's worth it! We won't be bothered now with disputes about who fired the first gun of the war."—New York Journal.

An Astonishing Fact.

No merchant vessel flying the United States flag passed through the Strait of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal in 1895 or 1898.

LIKE THE PROVERBIAL CAT.

How the Professor's Desk Came Back at His Own Expense.

The young lawyer has good taste in antiques, and has done much browsing about in search of them. He knows the places in Worcester and the neighboring towns where those who like old furniture and have the money to pay for it may find what will delight their souls. So it was no more than natural when the professor sold his desk, which was of ancient design but of doubtful age, and began looking for something better, that he should consult the young lawyer. The man of law was delightfully sympathetic. "I saw just what you want the other day," he said, "but I'm afraid it's gone now. I'll keep my eye out for the next few days." "Well, if you see anything really good," said the professor, "buy it and hold it for me. It is not safe to let a bargain go too long. Only let me know as soon as you can, so that I won't be buying one, too. It would be a great favor." "Not at all," said the lawyer. "It's a pleasure to buy a good thing, even if you are not to keep it yourself." In a day or two the professor received a joyful note. The young lawyer's mother had found just what the professor wanted—a beauty, one of those rare old bits that they cannot counterfeit, and such a bargain, only $10. The professor was charmed. He immediately sent his check to the young lawyer with an enthusiastic note of thanks and a request to send up the desk. He was in the hall when it arrived. He tore off the sacking and inspected his prize. It was his old desk that he had sold a few days before for $8.50.—Worcester Gazette.

FOR POSTERITY.

Why One Woman's Face Wore a Look of Scorn.

It was an impromptu little gathering of women, and before they had been seated long together the conversation turned to the subject of expansion, says the Detroit Free Press. Women do not vote, but they discuss politics just the same. The general verdict seemed to go against the taking of the Philippines. "It seems too bad," said one, "that so many of our young men have to be sacrificed just for the sake of adding a little more to our possessions." "Yes, but think what a fine thing it will be for posterity!" exclaimed the only enthusiastic expansionist in the group. There was a note of coldness in the thought that chilled the little group. The woman's eyes flashed, and her head bent haughtily back as though braced up by the pride of exceptional patriotism. But her eyes soon lowered, and a deep crimson flush spread over her face. No one said a word, but the beautiful pale face of another woman looked scornfully at her. She had lost her only son—"for posterity's sake."

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"Such a Happy Remark."

Wife of Patient—"I'm so sorry, doctor, to bring you all the way to Hampstead to see my husband!" Doctor (from Mayfair)—"Pray don't mention it, my dear madam. I have another patient in this neighborhood, so I'm killing two birds with one stone."—London Punch.

A Letter From Pickens County.
I am so well pleased with Dr. King's Fruit Preserving Powder that I will not be without it. Mrs. M. S. Harper, Meet, S. C. June 5, 1899.
A 25c box puts up 40 pounds of Fruit. All dealers sell it.
Wholesale by Burwell & Dunn Co., Charlotte, N. C.

—Oh, for a glimpse of the cold wave flag!

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

—A grasshopper invasion is threatened in North Dacota and Minnesota.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—It isn't safe for the tight-rope walker o deviate from the straight and narrow path.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."
The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.
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Never Disappoints

HEARD WHEN YOU SNEEZE.

Ejaculations in Many Languages to Ward Off Coming Danger.

In many a family, particularly in New England, a sneeze is generally followed by a hearty "God bless us," though little thought is ever paid to the meaning of the phrase or why it is used. A curious explanation of the origin of the phrase is given. It seems that several centuries ago an epidemic like our present influenza became rife all over Europe, the first symptom of which was violent sneezing. The pope at that time prescribed prayers against the epidemic and recommended certain short ejaculations, to be made when anyone sneezed in such a way as to show signs of having contracted the malady. Hence all over Europe we have these ejaculations, practically of the same character. Italy: "Dio vi benedica!" in Germany, "Gott segne dich!" (also "Gesundheit!") in France, "Dieu vous benisse!" among the Spanish speaking people of New Mexico, 'Jesus te favoresca!" in Arizona, "Jesus to oyude!" The English, "God bless you," or 'God bless us," corresponds to the Gaelic, 'Dia linn," "God with us!" Sometimes the response, "Agus Muire!" "and Mary," is added, and in violent attacks, "agus Eoin Baiste," "and John Baptist." In New Mexico they say to children sneezing: "Dios te haga crecer," "God make thee grow!" An equivalent expression is used in Gaelic as a thank phrase, and I have heard people say in Ireland to a child sneezing, "God bless you, child, you're no fairy!" a semi-serious allusion to the possibility of children being changed by fairies, as the old legend had it.—Donahoe's Magazine.

Does Your Head Ache?
Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning.
From what poisons?
From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.
If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.
There is a common sense cure.
AYER'S PILLS
They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels.
You will find that the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.
Write the Doctor.
Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

—It's more pleasant to kiss a miss than to miss a kiss.

Thousands of Itchy People
Have been cured quickly by Tetterine. It cures any form of skin disease. Mrs. M. E. Latimer, Biloxi, Miss., had an itchy breaking out on her skin. She sends $1 for two boxes postpaid to the manufacturer, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., and writes, "Tetterine is the only thing that gives me relief." Send fifty cents in stamps for a box if your druggist doesn't keep it.

—The query of the disgusted flies—"Wire screens?"

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

—Even a grasshopper couldn't kick at this weather.

Rev. (now Bishop) Joseph S. Key,
Wrote: "We gave your TEETHINA (Teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used."

—There was a scarcity of frost bite cases at the hospitals yesterday.

The Wonderful Discovery From South America, "Mata Mosquito," Famous South American Mosquito Perfume, mailed to any address on receipt of the retail price. Two sizes 10 and 25 cts. Address Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky. A few drops rubbed on hands, face and arms keeps mosquitoes away.

—The wise pickpocket takes things as he finds them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflamation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle

—It doesn't take an expert wrestler to throw dice.

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—A Franco-American reciprocity treaty is yet a thing of the future.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—Mount Etna is still in violent eruption.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

Alcoholism in France.

In a weighty paper just prepared for the French Bulletin Medical, Dr. Brunon, an eminent medical writer, declares that the greatest national peril hanging over France just now is alcoholism, and more than all, alcoholism among women. Singularly enough his researches have demonstrated that the women of picturesque Normandy are more completely in the grasp of the drink fiend than the women of any other province of France. Drink is sold by the grocer, the coal dealer—even by the green grocer; and what is still more fatal, nearly every shopkeeper dispenses "wee drops" to customers worth cultivating—just to steady the connection. The question assumes a dark aspect in its relation to the terrible infant mortality in Normandy, which Dr. Brunon attributes to the almost universal prevalence of chronic alcoholism among women of the peasant and artisan classes.—London Leader.

Adding Insult to Injury.

It was the first night of his comedy, and, although it had fallen rather flat, he had hopes. "What do you think of it?" he asked a friend who had just come out. "Oh, it's all right for the kind," returned the other, "but I don't think the public likes that sort of a play. It would rather have something to make it lough." "Make it laugh!" roared the indignant playwright. "Yes," answered the other. "Next time you ought to try to write a tragedy."—Chicago Post.

Fate.

"You are the third man, Mr. Harkalong," said the young woman, musingly, "who has asked me to marry him." "And if you marry me, Miss Garlinghorn," replied the well-preserved widower, "you will be my third wife! All great events go in threes!" The combination was too strong for her, and she yielded.—Chicago Tribune.

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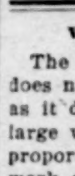
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Wedding Cake Six Feet Tall.

The wedding cake in this country does not play such an important part as it does abroad. In England at a large wedding, the cake is of colossal proportions and its adornment is a work of art. At the recent wedding of the daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, Lady Margaret Primrose, to the Earl of Crewe, the wedding cake was six feet high and decorated with primroses, wild heather and the Rosebery and the Crewe coat of arms. In New York the cake is arranged with an idea of convenience and is put up in individual boxes and when there is a regular wedding cake in addition it is of normal size and with conventional flower decorations. In the bride's cake, which is always plain, is the thimble, ring and sixpence to foretell the fate of the lucky or unlucky recipient. Sometimes there is a combination wedding and bride's cake, and fruit cake in the center and the plain outside. The cake is marked off into portions, with pink or green frosting for the men and white for the women.—New York Times.

Bath Robes Made of Paper.

Bath robes made of paper are now manufactured. The kind of material used resembles blotting paper. Whole suits are made of this paper stuff, including coverings for the head and feet. One advantage of the fad is the cheapness of such a garment, making it possible for the poorest person to own one.

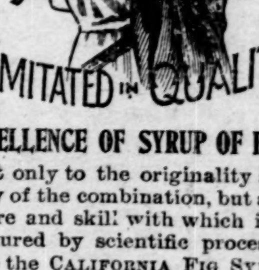
Curious Bird Habits.

It is a well-known fact that if the young of almost any kind of bird are taken from the nest before they can fly, the old ones will feed them most attentively if the cage in which the little birds are inclosed is placed somewhere where the parents can reach it; and a popular but erroneous belief is current that they do this for a time, and end by poisoning the young ones. This, however, is a mistake, the fact being that at a certain stage of a young bird's existence, when it is naturally able to begin catering for itself, the parent birds, also quite naturally, cease to attend it, and then, if the birdlings are shut up in the cage and their custodian has not thought of placing some food at their disposal, they necessarily die, not from poison administered by the parents, but from starving.—Pall Mall Magazine.

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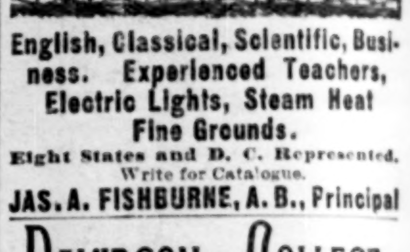


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